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Coolidge, Mary Roberts. *Chinese Immigration.* Pp. 531. Price, \$1.75. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1909.

Chinese immigrants have few defenders. Mrs. Coolidge has made a thorough study of the facts and her investigation leaves her champion of the Chinese. The discussion is careful, detailed, convincing, one that should be read by every student of immigration problems whether he agrees with all the conclusions of the author or not.

Public documents have so often been questioned as sources of information that it is not surprising to find abundant contradiction of their testimony here. Mrs. Coolidge shows that the information presented to Congress was in major part manufactured evidence. The Chinaman was made the victim of a "California for Americans" movement which had already driven out Chilenos, Mexicans and French. The outbursts of ill feeling against him were caused by economic pressures quite independent of his alleged competition with white labor. He did not take the job of the white man, but took the job the white man would not take—filled in, in labor which the white despised.

The legislation against the Chinese was inspired by the laboring class who, when periodically out of employment, due to seasonal occupations, hard times, or the completion of great railroads, blamed the Chinaman who by his adaptiveness was better able to weather the storm. Sharp and justified criticism is given our various exclusion laws and particularly their present administration. Even Californians now feel their injustice, the author asserts. "The Anti-Chinese cry no longer deceives anybody in the West. Certainly the time is not far off when the wave of Mongolian-know-nothingism will vanish." In view of recent events this is indeed sanguine. Even on the ground of assimilability the author regards the Chinaman as a desirable immigrant and good prospective citizen. He is much to be preferred to the former Irish and present Italian comers against whom every serious charge leveled at the Chinese can be justly made. Restricted immigration we should have, but one obtained by a horizontal exclusion to keep out the lower stratum, not by a perpendicular exclusion against any race.

This is one of the best studies of a race problem we have seen. It is optimistic, perhaps too optimistic at times, but the statements made are discriminating and the conclusions generally sound.

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Davidson, J., and G. A. *The Scottish Staple at Veere: A Study in the Economic History of Scotland.* Pp. xii, 453. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This volume is another illustration, and a most welcome one, of the great difference, which exists between the history of North Britain and the history of South Britain. The neglect of Scottish history in America is re-